

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET!

FOR CONGRESS,
A. CARTER WILDER,
OF Leavenworth County.

FOR GOVERNOR,
THOMAS CARNEY,
OF Leavenworth County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
THOMAS A. OSBORNE,
OF Douglas County.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
W. W. H. LAWRENCE,
OF Franklin County.

FOR AUDITOR,
ASA HAIRGROVE,
OF Lincoln County.

FOR TREASURER,
WILLIAM SPRIGGS,
OF Andrew County.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
W. W. GUTHRIE,
OF Brown County.

FOR SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT,
ISAAC T. GOODNOW,
OF Riley County.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICE,
L. D. BAILEY,
OF Lyon County.

Union District Nomination.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
SAMUEL M. STRICKLER.

Union County Nominations.

For Representative,
G. F. GORDON.

For Probate Judge,
WILLIAM M. SNOW.

For District Clerk,
DANIEL MITCHELL.

For Sheriff,
EDWARD COBB.

For School Superintendent,
OBADIAH DAVISON.

The Union.



JUNCTION, KANSAS,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SMOXY HILL & REPUBLICAN UNION.

A WEEKLY REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER,
DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF
WESTERN KANSAS.

Volume II.

The success which has attended us during the past year, as shown by our increased circulation, in our securing so extensive an advertising patronage, and by the high eulogiums which have been received from the press and people of the State for our bold and independent course, in defence of the Right, have satisfied the Publishers that the Union is a fixed and permanent institution of Western Kansas.

While thanking our many patrons for the bountiful support which they have given us and for the encouragement received by the many compliments bestowed, we would ask a continuance of their help in making the Union a reflex of the prosperity and advancement which is sure to attend the course of Western Kansas.

Strictly identified with the interests of Western Kansas, and well knowing its vast resources, which are only awaiting the magic hand of the capitalist and laborer to be fully developed, and added to the growing wealth of the country, we shall spare no pains or energy to bring before the masses of the East the great advantage of our country as a place of settlement for the home-seeking immigrant. Everything tending to induce capital to flow hitherward for the development of our extensive Coal Fields and rich Salt Springs will receive that particular attention which it deserves.

In politics, we shall pursue that course which we believe justified by principles of Right and Justice, and which tends to Human Progress, Universal Liberty, and the free pursuit of Happiness by all mankind.

The importance of having a full and complete local department we would not underestimate, and we are again impelled to ask our friends to aid us in this matter—give us information of any thing transpiring in your neighborhood. We desire the Union to be a perfect history of this locality.

As we are unable to reduce the price of our paper, and live by it, at the same time making it a useful institution, we have concluded, in view of the mighty interests involved in the present struggle, to so arrange our terms as to give our friends an opportunity of extending our circulation in their localities:

One year [32 numbers] - \$2 00
Six months [16 numbers] - 1 00
Ten copies, one year, - 15 00

We will also give to the getter-up of a club of ten subscribers the eleventh copy gratis. We would appeal to our friends to aid us in putting the Union in the hands of every man in Western Kansas.

BLAKELY & MARTIN, Publishers

THE OPPOSITION.

Person conversant with Kansas politics, and the presumptions would be leaders with which our State is infected, cannot but be surprised at the number of broken-down political mountebanks who are running the Lawrence ticket. A separation has been effected—so wide that the people can now discern between the sincere, the honest and upright, and the impure and unprincipled. The party that holds the power of the State have at last gotten rid of the infectious matter that was fast sowing the seeds of dissolution in our body politic. All things are working for the better. The rush to a new country must necessarily bring together all classes, and some time must elapse ere the political organization of a new community will be completely purged. The Republican party of Kansas have just passed through this ordeal, and come forth, sound and healthy, fresh and vigorous, putting forth a ticket, composed of men as unsullied as were ever drawn from the ranks of the people.

There are no circumstances surrounding the present bolt that render it in the least justifiable or honorable. The character of the men engaged is sufficient to damn it. A strong propensity for log rolling and political rascality they have always exhibited. There is not a single one connected with it that can give conclusive evidence of sincerity. They make extravagant charges of corruption against the Topeka Convention, and with remarkable coolness assert that all manner of skulduggery and wire-pulling were resorted to. They can't stand it. It is rather a mystery. Such virtuous indignation is not often witnessed. It is a mystery that admits more of doubt than open frankness and honesty. The idea of a politician passing through a Convention without pulling wires is simply ridiculous. But with baseness we never supposed even a Kansas politician possessed of, they dub themselves "the masses." We do not fear "the masses." It will be enough for every Republican to know that his party has been rid of that which was fast producing dissolution—and it will be pleasing to every good citizen to learn that the course of events have brought such a number of political hucksters to such a position that neither the Democratic or Republican parties will have any thing to do with them in the future. Men who have been honest and straightforward will henceforward be in the advance. And thus will this bolt from the Republican party prove to be one of the most beneficial in its results of any action that has transpired in our State since its admission.

We do not question the honesty of any man on the Lawrence ticket; it will be enough to know that John W. Robinson, impeached Secretary of State, and Gov. Robinson, who ought to have been impeached also, are running it with all their power. All the secession sympathizers throughout the State are supporting it. The people cannot trust a party whose leaders possess such records.

OUR COUNTY NOMINEES.

Our Ticket is now complete. The Union County Convention, which met in this place last Tuesday, have put in the field a most excellent ticket. No portion of the State affords better men than have been placed forward—and no selections could have been made that would have so universally suited our people. The Convention was more free to choose than any that has ever met in our County. There were no aspirants to clog the workings of the Convention by their anxiety and scheming—nothing existed to mar the unity that prevailed.

The Convention was peculiarly fortunate in its selection of a candidate for Representative. G. F. Gordon, has ability, a good and correct understanding of law, and an experience in official business of various kinds, that eminently qualify him for the position. Mr. Gordon is an honest, bold, and patriotic Democrat, and forsook its organization in Davis county when it became an encourager of treason. In all his political convictions he is honest and firm, and favors war measures particularly severe. His integrity is unimpeachable, and our people can confide in him to the utmost limit.

The same might be said of the remainder of the ticket. WILLIAM M. SNOW possesses every qualification for Probate Judge, and will fill the position with honor to himself, and satisfaction to the people. He is honest and reliable, and will prove faithful to the trust. Of DANIEL MITCHELL, it is useless to speak. Every man in the County knows him for his integrity and capability. We know, and so does every one that has had occasion to see them, that under Mr. Mitchell's care Davis County has the neatest and best kept set of books, we venture to say, of any County in the State. The duties of Clerk of the District Court are arduous, and Mr. Mitchell has proven himself possessed of all the business qualifications necessary to fill the position creditably. For Sheriff, EDWARD COBB is placed forward. He is a man of good practical sense and judgment, honest, capable, and industrious, and possesses the confidence of his fellow-citizens. The nominee for School Superintendent, Mr. O. DAVISON, is fortunate, and exceedingly satisfactory to all parents interested in our school system. Mr. Davison is thoroughly acquainted with all the systems of common-school education, and with the experience of a long and successful course as a teacher, and a deep and active interest in such matters, he is the proper person to lead our educational affairs.

One pleasing feature of the ticket is the pure private character of the persons composing it.

THE NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Topeka Record says: So Kansas is after all, included within General Curtis's Department. Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas and the Indian Territory are embraced within the new department. General Curtis is one of the fighting Generals. He does not hesitate to move forward into the enemy's country, and is able to fight his way out if necessary. He will not permit the rebels to occupy Southern Missouri without a fight.

Sec'y of STATE.—The Republican State Committee have placed upon the ticket for this position, Hon. W. W. H. Lawrence, vice Crawford, declined. Mr. Lawrence was a member of the first State Legislature, a prominent candidate before the recent Convention for Congress, and is spoken of very highly by his neighbors and the press of the State. He is now engaged in stamping the Southern portion of the State.

"PRINCIPLES" THROWN TO THE DOGS.

Of all the bare-faced specimens of bargain and sale the Leavenworth Times is the cap-sheff. With the brazen-facedness of the devil it shows its disregard of all principle, honor—all absence of the least particle of self-respect—and its adherence to the Almighty Dollar. Last Spring this sheet labored for a fusion with the Inquirer Democracy, at the same time stigmatizing them as rebels. The next we hear of it is in urging a straight-out Republican State ticket, while hundreds of honest patriotic Republicans were endeavoring to affect a union with the loyal Democrats upon a common platform. It gets a straight-out ticket nominated; hoists the ticket, and goes into ecstasies eulogistic of the men composing it, and of the action of the Convention. The names are kept there two weeks; a bid is made—down they come! and up goes the mongrel ticket. A more bold and disgusting sale of (a complete break-down—we were going to say principles!) has not occurred since the days of Judas.

But let it pass—praying we may no longer be enumbered by a thing possessing so little of the instincts of the true man. Where such baseness exists, the devil has an open field.

FROM THE KANSAS TROOPS.

The Fort Scott Bulletin has the first report of a severe fight at Newton, Missouri. The fight was a drawn one, our forces attacking the enemy, and after a battle of six hours withdrawing in good order. The 9th Wisconsin is said to have suffered severely. The 6th Kansas, with Colonel Judson at its head, behaved most gallantly. So also did Colonel Phillips 3d Indian Regiment. No report of losses. Both sides are preparing for a severe contest. Its loss by the rebels will seal the fate of Missouri.

The Eleventh Regiment has been ordered to re-inforce them with all possible haste.

The indications at present are, that a straight-out Democratic State ticket will be placed in the field. It appears that the Democratic State Convention, which recently met at Topeka, assumed too much in transferring the support of their constituents to a parcel of unprincipled bolters. The Democracy have a very poor opinion of bolters. The Inquirer ask the Democracy to refrain from committing themselves, as steps may be taken to put a full Democratic ticket before the people. With great candor it says "the Democracy are this day more potent in Kansas than at any former period of our history." Shouldn't wonder!—we have about 10,000 soldiers in the field.

DAVIS COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

The Davis County Union Convention assembled at Taylor Hall, Junction City, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., pursuant to call. Mr. Edward Cobb was called to the Chair, and Wm. S. Blakely appointed Secretary. On motion, Samuel Orr and S. M. Strickler were appointed a Committee on Credentials. The committee made the following report, which was accepted: That Junction City precinct be entitled to 5 votes; Riley City, 4; Ashland, 3, and Clarke's Creek, 2.

There being no delegates present from Ashland or Clarke's Creek, E. L. Foster was empowered to cast the vote of Ashland, and Christian Wetzel that of Clarke's Creek.

On motion the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Representative. G. F. Gordon received 12 votes, and was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

Edward Cobb was declared the nominee for Sheriff by a vote of 12 to 2.

The ballot for Probate Judge resulted in the choice of Wm. M. Snow by a vote of 13 to 1.

The first ballot for Clerk of the District Court resulted in J. C. Kennett receiving 5 votes, N. S. Gilbert 5, Daniel Mitchell 3, and R. D. Mobley 1. Mr. Gilbert then withdrew his name. The 2nd ballot J. C. Kennett received 7 votes, and D. Mitchell, 7. The 3d ballot Daniel Mitchell received 9 votes and J. C. Kennett 5; whereupon on motion, Daniel Mitchell was declared unanimously nominated.

The ballot for School Superintendent resulted in O. Davison receiving 8 votes, N. B. White 5 and Sam. Orr 1. Mr. Davison was then declared the choice of the Convention.

After some discussion, the following resolution, introduced by J. C. Kennett, and amended by S. M. Strickler, was adopted: Resolved, That the County Union Committee be appointed hereafter as follows: That at the County Convention in each year, which assembles to nominate County officers, there be appointed a committee of three in each voting precinct, and that the chairman of each of said precinct committees, when assembled for that purpose, shall constitute a Union County Committee, to act as such until the meeting of the county convention of the next year, as aforesaid; and that the precinct committees call all precinct conventions, and fill by appointment all vacancies which may happen in their committees.

The Convention then chose the following precinct committees: Clarke's Creek—Thomas Cameron, Christian Wetzel and James McDevitt; Ashland—Hiram Beale, Wm. M. Snow and Mr. Stone; Riley City—Paul Cramer, Ananias Whitman and J. C. Kennett; Junction—Daniel Mitchell, Wm. S. Blakely and Geo. L. Miller; Lyon's Creek—James Mansfield, Geo. Ware and Mr. Gogler.

The Convention then adjourned sine die. EDWARD COBB, Chair. WM. S. BLAKELY, Secretary.

REBEL SEAL.—In the Rebel Congress, Mr. Simmons, from the Committee on Flags and Seals, presented a design for the Seal of the Confederate States, which, after debate, was adopted. It represents, in the foreground, Confederate soldiers in the position of charge bayonets; in the middle, a woman with a child by her side, in front of a church, with both hands uplifted in the attitude of prayer, &c. The motto is, "Our homes and our Constitution."

An Address to the President by the Governors of the Loyal States.

The following is an address to the President of the United States, adopted at the meeting of the Governors of the loyal States to take measures for the active support of the Government, held at Altoona, Pennsylvania, Sept. 24th, 1862:

After nearly one year and a half spent in contest with an armed and gigantic rebellion against the National Government of the United States, the duty and purpose of the loyal States people continue, that they must always remain as they were at its origin: namely to restore and perpetuate the authority of this Government, and the life of the nation, no matter what consequences are involved in our fidelity.

Nevertheless, this work of restoring the Republic, preserving the institutions of Democratic liberty, and justifying the hopes and toils of our Fathers shall not fail to be performed, and we pledge, without hesitation, to the President of the United States, the most loyal and cordial support hereafter as heretofore, in the exercise of the functions of his great office.

We recognize in him the Chief Executive Magistrate of the Nation, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, their responsible head, whose rightful authority and power, as well as the Constitutional power of Congress, must be vigorously and religiously guarded, and preserved as the conditions on which alone our form of Government, the Constitutional rights and liberties of the people themselves, can be saved from the wreck of anarchy, or from the gulf of despotism, in submission to the laws which may have been, or which may be, duly enacted, and to the lawful orders of the President, co-operating always in our own spheres in the National Government.

We mean to continue in the most vigorous exercise of all our lawful and proper power, contending against treason, rebellion and the public enemies, whether in public strife or private station, supporting the arms of the Union, until its cause shall perch upon its standard, or the rebel foe shall yield a dutiful, rightful and unconditional submission.

A reserve ought to be called for, and until the war shall end, to be constantly kept on foot; to be raised, armed and equipped at home, and ready for any emergency. We respectfully ask the President to call for such a force of volunteers for one year's service, of not less than 100,000 in the aggregate, the quota of each State to be raised after it shall have filled its quota on the requisition already made for volunteers and for militia.

We believe this will be a measure of military prudence, while it would promote the military education of the people. We hail, with heartfelt gratitude and encouraging hope, the proclamation of the President, issued on the 23d of September, declaring emancipation from their bondage all persons held to service or labor as slaves in the rebel States, where rebellion shall last united until the 1st day of January.

Santa Fe Trade.

We learn from the Bulletin, that the Santa Fe trade is fast centering at Leavenworth. Several teams were in there from Santa Fe, loaded with wool. We learn that Thomas Carney & Co., sold to one Santa Fe trader, \$12,000 worth of goods, and bought 15,000 pounds of Mexican wool.

There is no reason why Leavenworth should not control the entire Santa Fe trade. It is the most lucrative in the West, and there is always about the same demand. This trade built up Kansas City, and without it her interest would decline materially. The only reason why that city has controlled this trade is because the streams leading to this city have not been properly bridged. It is now too late to do anything this season, in that respect, as the bulk of the trade will be over in a few weeks. We urge upon our citizens and business men to see to it that the streams leading out from the city are properly bridged, and roads made good; this is all that is necessary now to do to forever command this trade. Santa Fe merchants have long ago found out that we have the only stock of goods, west of Chicago or St. Louis, and they prefer to come here. The outlay will be small while the profits will be large. If we do not attend to the matter, when peace returns Kansas City will again be reaping the benefits of this profitable trade.

Financial Matters.

It is ascertained that the next steamer from New York will carry sufficient money to the Gulf to pay all amounts due our soldiers in that department.

Sometime ago sufficient funds were transmitted to North and South Carolina for a similar purpose, with comparatively few exceptions. No part of our army is more than in arrears, and the reasons for this inattention are, that company officers and paymasters, and a large number of stragglers, are away from the place of mustering. Difficulties seem to exist in consequence of the necessity of furnishing U. S. notes of the denomination of five, ten and twenty dollars, although the printers use every effort to answer the very large demand besides all the advance and bounty to the volunteers and recruits, amounting to 12 or 15 million dollars, have, as far as drawn, been paid.

The immense expenditures of the Department requiring close attention to accuracy, the following regulations for the guidance of Paymasters of the U. S. Army, are hereby established in conformity to the 86th section of the Excise law:

1st. Paymasters and disbursing officers will deduct and withhold the sum of three per cent. from all salaries and payments of every kind, made in money to persons in civil military, naval or other employment or service of the United States, including Secretaries, Representatives and Delegates

in Congress, upon excess of such salaries over the sum of \$600 per annum.

2d. Supplies issued in kind are not regarded as payments, and are not subject to assessment or reduction.

3d. It is understood that each commissioned officer receives from the paymaster compensation at the rate of not less than \$600 per annum; therefore all payments made by Quartermasters or disbursing agents, should be treated as being in excess of \$600 per annum, and the rate of tax at the rate of three per cent. be deducted and withheld from the amount the amount thereof accordingly.

Proceedings in the Rebel Congress.

The Richmond Whig of Sept. 30th, contains the following: In the Rebel Senate, on the 27th, Mr. Sims, of La., submitted the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States; that the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, issued at the city of Washington, in the year 1862, wherein he declares that on the 1st day of January, 1863, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated parts of a State whereof the people shall be in rebellion against the United States, shall be henceforth and forever free, is levelled against the citizens of the Confederate States, and as such is a gross violation of the usages of civilized warfare, and therefore should be held up to the execration of mankind and counteracted by such severe retaliatory measures as in the judgment of the President may be best calculated to secure its withdrawal or arrest its execution.

Mr. Clark, of Mo., moved the resolution be referred to the Committee on foreign affairs. He was in favor of declaring every citizen of the Confederacy a soldier authorized to put to death every man found upon our soil in arms against the Government. Mr. Sims said the resolution had not been drawn without reflection.

Mr. Henry of Tennessee, said the resolution did not go far enough. He favored the passage of a law providing that, upon any attempt being to execute the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, we immediately hoist the black flag, and proclaim a war of extermination against all invaders of our soil.

Mr. Burnett, of Ky., moved that all of said resolutions be referred to the committee of judiciary—agreed to.

Our Candidate for Superintendent of Schools.

We have, since the sitting of the Convention, had the pleasure of an interview with the Rev. I. T. Goodnow, who was nominated to the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction. We had long had a slight acquaintance with Mr. Goodnow, but knew nothing personally of the views held by him in regard to the duties of his office. We therefore hesitated to recommend his nomination. We made no recommendation. We regarded the office as to sacred a one to be filled without a full knowledge of the character of the man placed in it.

Mr. Goodnow has explained to us his views of the work which should be performed by the Superintendent. We are satisfied that in his nomination the Convention has made a wise selection. He considers that there is work to be done by the Superintendent—work in county, in every township, in every school district. He pledges himself to this work, and will go about it earnestly. He is a gentleman of thorough culture, and of unquestioned purity of character.—Topeka Record.

Gen. Nelson Shot at Louisville by Gen. Jeff C. Davis.

Gen. Jeff C. Davis shot Gen. Nelson at the Galt House, Louisville, on the 29th inst., killing him instantly.

Gen. Nelson, the victim in this terrible affair, was an officer in the United States navy when the war broke out, but volunteering for the military service in his native State, Kentucky, was soon made a brigadier general, and has rendered most efficient service. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis is from Indiana. He was appointed captain in the 1st Regiment of artillery in 1861; soon afterwards commissioned a colonel, and subsequently a brigadier general of volunteers.

Gen. Davis went into the Galt House at half-past eight in the morning, where he met Gen. Nelson. In a conversation with him he referred to the insulting treatment he had received at his hands in ordering him to Cincinnati—whereupon Gen. Nelson cursed him in the most infamous manner and struck him in the face several times. He then retired a few paces, when Davis, who had borrowed a pistol from a friend, advanced upon Nelson, (who had by this time gained the stairway) walked directly up to him and fired. Everybody who witnessed the affair justifies Davis.

The President Visits the Army.

The President, Gen. McClellan and others left Cincinnati's headquarters at 10 o'clock, to-day, and visited the battle-field of South Mountain. McClellan and staff there took leave of the President, who arrived at Frederick at five P. M. He was enthusiastically received, and spoke a few words to the assembled multitude.

President Lincoln made a call upon the wounded General Hartuff, and soon after left for Washington amid the cheering of a throng of citizens and soldiers, to whom he returned thanks briefly as follows: Fellow citizens, I am surrounded by soldiers, and a little farther off by citizens of this good city of Frederick, nevertheless I can only say, as I did five months ago, that it is not proper for me to make speeches in my present position. I return thanks to the soldiers for the good service they have rendered, the energy they have shown, the hardships they have endured, and the blood they have shed for this Union of ours, and I also return thanks, not only to the soldiers, but to the good citizens of Frederick,

and to the good men, women and children of this land of ours, for their devotion to this glorious cause, and say this with no malice in my heart towards those who have done otherwise. May our children and children's children for a thousand generations continue those benefits conferred upon us by a united country. I have cause yet to rejoice under these glorious institutions bequeathed to us by Washington and his glorious compeers. Now my friends, soldiers and citizens, I can only say once more farewell.

Miscellaneous News.

Dispatches from Newbern, N. C., Oct. 3 say: Six new companies for the 1st N. C. regiment have been sworn in. The brave Col. Porter, commanding, has recovered from his late wound received in the recent attack on Washington, in which engagement his regiment carried off the palm. On Wednesday last nine of our pickets took a rifle pit and repulsed fifty rebels, near Babelor Creek, some fifteen miles west from Newbern. The Unionists in Camden county have petitioned President Lincoln for permission to drive all the rebel families out of the country. If granted, they promise two loyal regiments for the Union, half of which are already raised—one of cavalry and one of infantry. Recruits for the new regiments are rapidly pouring in, since the heroic conduct of the 1st in the engagement at Washington.

Special to New York Tribune.—The country has yet to hear of one resignation in the army in consequence, or under the excuse of the President's proclamation of freedom. On the contrary, several of our generals belonging to that class whose resignation was most loudly threatened, have declared that it is time for the President to give slavery its death blow.

Gen. Sigel's scouts, just returned from Thoroughfare Gap, report no enemy in sight this side of the mountains. They further learned that the enemy's main force was at Winchester. The rebel wagon trains had all been sent to Staunton, and their cattle to Mount Jackson.

Judge Smith, of Wisconsin, and two well known jurists, have gone to Beaufort, S. C., as a commission to carry into effect the confiscation act.

Bonds of the rebels have been recently sold in Baltimore, within the last few days, at fifteen cents on the dollar, or \$1000 bonds for \$150, payable at Baltimore in U. S. currency. Capt. Barrett, of McLean's brigade, on Saturday made a dash into the village of Haymarket, and succeeded in capturing eight soldiers, including a lieutenant, who went there enforcing the conscript act. No other rebels were seen.

Citizens of Loudon county, Va., flying to escape the conscription in that quarter, are reaching Washington. On this occasion every person capable of bearing arms, including Quakers and boys over 16 years of age, are forced into the ranks. They have also taken every horse left in the country for Lee's army; also everything else they could lay hands on.

A Washington dispatch, dated Oct. 5th, says: It is confidently ascertained that Lee's army is in full retreat. The report that sick and wounded, together with stores have been sent up the valley, is confirmed by so many sources, that there can be but little doubt but that they are correct. The general opinion is that the rebels will fall on Gordonsville and the line of the Rapidan river, where they can be in communication with Richmond.

A Key West letter, dated the 29th, ult., says Col. Morgan has issued an order, freeing all the slaves within his department.

The Herald's dispatch from Washington, says Lieut. Lockwood is liberating the slaves of disloyalists on the Eastern shore of Virginia.

The special Washington correspondent of the Tribune says Col. Hamilton, of Texas, is urged for the position of military Governor of Texas, with General Clay, as commander of the army, the two to go together with a division of soldiers, and 50,000 armed citizens. The former to take, and the latter to hold, occupy and cultivate the soil of that State. The expedition intends to co-operate with that of Eli Thayer to Florida. Fifty thousand men have already offered themselves to Thayer, and a wealthy ship owner of New York, yesterday proffered three first-class steamers for the enterprise.

Terrible Battle at Corinth.

By passengers on the City of Alton we get some particulars of a battle at Corinth. It was most determined and bloody, and will rank among the prominent battles of the war. Some faints and thrusts seem to have been made on Friday, the 3d inst., but it was not till Saturday morning that the struggle actually began. We had formed into line of battle on the north-west side of town. Price attacked Rosecrans's right, and Van Dorn and Lovell his left. At one time our column was driven in, the rebels penetrating to Corinth House, when they were driven back at the point of the bayonet. On the left Van Dorn pushed his column inside the abatis, and clear to the ditch, under a galling fire of grape and canister. At this juncture the 27th and 11th Missouri made a charge and the rebels gave way, their dead and wounded strewn the road for five miles. Our loss heavy.

General Hinkleman was killed. General Oglesby severely wounded. Colonels Kirby, Smith, Gilbert, and Moner wounded. We have taken about 800 prisoners, not counting wounded.

The rebels have retreated across Hatchie river. General Hurlbut marched Saturday to the south side of the river with a large force, thus cutting off their retreat. Rosecrans moved early this morning to renew the attack, and cannonading has been heard in the direction of these forces. Price is in the forks of Hatchie river, and between Hurlbut and Rosecrans.